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Thursday, October 1, 1959

I called Kit Steel this morning but found he had returned to London for a few days to resume his vacation after coming here to attend President Luebke's reception. He and I have been invited by Beitz to shoot on the Krupp property on October 20. I ascertained yesterday from Spencer Phenix, the American representative on the Commission dealing with the disposition of Krupp properties, that they were meeting October 19 on the subject. As a consequence, I think, as I am sure Kit does, it would be inappropriate for us to go there.

Another letter came in this morning from the President to Adenauer, as well as a memorandum outlining his talks with Khrushchev. Last night Adenauer gave me a message to send to Washington replying to the President's letter of September 28. The three documents are as follows: (see pages 2-10).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY JH Meyer DATE 4/21/82
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VVD/VVD

Date: 30 SEP 59

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SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY 654
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Embassy received message from Chancellor Adenauer to President Eisenhower afternoon September 30 which in translation reads as follows:

QUOTE: Dear Mr. President:

I feel impelled to thank you from my heart for your letter of September 28, 1959. I am familiar with press conferences and even press conferences in the United States. Our conversation in Bonn remains so lively before me, the memory of it has engraved itself so deeply in my mind, that reports regarding a press conference, that so easily conceal and befog the essence, are no longer able to disturb me.

I was especially pleased by your letter and I am very thankful to you for it because you wrote it immediately after the report of the press conference arrived and because it seems to me, therefore, a particularly strong indication of the personal friendship and of the clarity and firmness of American policy which is so vitally important to us.

As always yours,

(Sgd) K. Adenauer UNQUOTE.

BRUCE

AUTH: ~~Ambassador Bruce~~
L. D. JUNIOR

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Control: 1319

FROM: SECSTATE

Recd: SEPT 30 1959
7:04PM

TO : 714, SEPT 30 12NOON

PRIORITY

PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF LETTER FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM THE PRESIDENT TO CHANCELLOR ADENAUER. ADVISE DATE TIME DELIVERY.

QUOTE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1959

MY GOOD FRIEND:

(1) THE SUMMARY OF MY CONVERSATIONS WITH CHAIRMAN KHRUSHCHEV IS NOW COMPLETED AND, AS I PROMISED IN MY COMMUNICATION OF SEPTEMBER 26, I AM SENDING IT ALONG TO YOU FOR YOUR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

YOU WILL ALSO BE ABLE TO GLEAN SOME OF THE ATMOSPHERE OF OUR TALKS FROM THE COMMUNIQUE WHICH WAS ISSUED AND FROM THE PRESS CONFERENCE WHICH I HELD ON MONDAY. AS I INDICATED TO YOU WHEN I SAW YOU LAST AT THE END OF AUGUST, I DID NOT CONSIDER MY MEETINGS WITH MR. KHRUSHCHEV AS AN OCCASION FOR NEGOTIATION SINCE THE ISSUES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION LARGELY INVOLVE THE INTERESTS OF THE ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES. YOU WILL HAVE GATHERED THAT NO DETAILED NEGOTIATIONS OF ANY KIND HAVE IN FACT TAKEN PLACE.

I SHALL BE IN TOUCH WITH YOU FURTHER AS TO THE FORM AND TIMING OF OUR FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIETS. ON

(2) DF

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BALANCE, I THINK THAT THE VISIT OF MR. KHRUSHCHEV TO THIS COUNTRY WAS ADVANTAGEOUS. WE DID NOT EXPECT ANY CONCRETE RESULTS TO EMERGE FROM THE TRIP. I THINK THAT THE VISIT HAS HAD AN IMPACT WHICH WILL FAVORABLY AFFECT THE COURSE OF AFFAIRS IN THE FUTURE.

WITH WARM REGARD,

SINCERELY,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER UNQTE

TEXT OF ACCOMPANYING MEMORANDUM IS IN SEPARATE TELEGRAM.

OBSERVE PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

HERTER

MR. APPLING NOTIFIED SEPT. 30, 7:45 P.M.

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

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FRO : DEPARTMENT

Read: SEPT. 30, 1959 7:56 P.M.

NUMBER: 715, SEPT. 30, 12 A.M.

PRIORITY

PRIORITY SENT LONDON 2602 REPEATED INFORMATION PRIORITY PARIS 1408 BONN 715

PERSONAL AND PERSONAL HANDLING.

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY PRESIDENT'S LETTERS OF SEPTEMBER 30 TO MACMILLAN, DE GAULLE AND ADENAUER SENT IN SEPARATE TELEGRAMS TO RESPECTIVE POSTS:

QUOTE (BEGIN UNDERLINE) MEMORANDUM - PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S TALKS WITH CHAIRMAN KHRUSHCHEV AT CAMP DAVID (END UNDERLINE)

THE CONVERSATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT IN A GENERALLY DISPASSIONATE, OBJECTIVE, AND CALM TONE. THERE WERE NO HARANGUES OR OUTBURSTS ON THE PART OF CHAIRMAN KHRUSHCHEV. WITH ONE EXCEPTION, SPECIFIED BELOW, THERE WERE NO CHANGES IN THE SUBSTANTIVE POSITIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES REGARDING ANY OF THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED. THE EMPHASIS THROUGHOUT THE CONVERSATIONS WAS ON BERLIN, WITH THE PRESIDENT UNDERLINING THE IMPLICATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PLACE DURESS ON WESTERN POWERS.

ALTHOUGH SECRETARY HERTER AND MR. GROMYKO HAD AGREED ON A NUMBER OF SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION, A GREAT PORTION OF THEM WERE NOT COVERED IN THE TALKS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE CHAIRMAN. THEY CONCENTRATED ON BERLIN, PRIMARILY, BECAUSE THE PRESIDENT REFUSED TO MOVE ON TO THE DISCUSSION OF OTHER SUBJECTS UNTIL HE WAS SATISFIED THAT THE THREAT OF DURESS IN BERLIN WAS REMOVED.

1. (BEGIN UNDERLINE) GENERAL: (END UNDERLINE)

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IN TRYING TO SET THE STAGE FOR THE TALKS, KHRUSHCHEV EARLY IN THE CONVERSATION SOUGHT TO UNDERLINE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STALIN REGIME AND THE CURRENT SOVIET LEADERSHIP. HE CITED THE REDUCTIONS IN THE SOVIET POLICE FORCE, SEROV'S REPLACEMENT AND THE ABOLITION OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS, AND CLAIMED THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS NOW RPT NOW STRONG AND FIRMLY SUPPORTED BY ITS PEOPLE.

LATER IN THE CONVERSATIONS HE CITED THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY AS AN ACTION ISOLATING THE SOVIET UNION BUT STATED THAT SOVIET REJECTION OF THE TREATY HAD BEEN A MISTAKE. THIS WAS STRONGLY REBUTTED AS A FALSE ANALOGY, SINCE THE RUSSIANS WERE NOT IN OCCUPATION IN TOKYO AND THEIR RIGHTS HAVE BEEN RESERVED.

KHRUSHCHEV REPEATEDLY DENIED SOVIET INTENT TO TAKE UNILATERAL ACTION IN BERLIN AND CLAIMED THAT THE SOVIET UNION WANTED TO SOLVE THE GERMAN PROBLEM THROUGH NEGOTIATION.

8. (BEGIN UNDERLINE) BERLIN AND GERMANY: (END UNDERLINE)

THE POSITIONS OF THE TWO SIDES WERE OUTLINED AT SOME LENGTH. THE PRESIDENT STATED THAT THE UNITED STATES PEOPLE BELIEVED THAT THEY ARE IN THE SHADOW OF SOME THREAT OF UNILATERAL ACTION IN BERLIN WHICH WOULD COMPROMISE OUR RIGHTS AND POSITION THERE. HE EMPHASIZED STRONGLY THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO RESIGN BEFORE HE COULD ACCEPT ANY TIME LIMIT FOR UNITED STATES WITHDRAWAL FROM BERLIN.

KHRUSHCHEV STATED THAT THE SOVIET UNION COULD ACCEPT NO AGREEMENT WHICH IMPLIED THE INDEFINITE PERPETUATION OF THE "OCCUPATION REGIME" IN BERLIN. KHRUSHCHEV EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR A GERMAN PEACE TREATY AND THE CALMING EFFECT IT WOULD HAVE IN POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND SAID THAT IT WAS AN "IMPOSSIBLE CONDITION" TO DEMAND THAT NO RPT NO WESTERN RIGHTS IN BERLIN

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BE AFFECTED.

IN ADDITION TO THE LANGUAGE OF THE PARAGRAPH IN THE COMMUNIQUE REGARDING THE REOPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS ON BERLIN, IT WAS AGREED ORALLY THAT THESE NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD NOT RPT NOT BE PROLONGED INDEFINITELY, BUT THAT THERE COULD BE NO RPT NO FIXED TIME LIMIT FOR THEM. THE SOVIETS REFUSED TO INCLUDE THIS CLAUSE IN THE COMMUNIQUE. THE PRESIDENT STATED THAT HE WOULD ANNOUNCE IN A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THIS ORAL AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED AND KHRUSHCHEV SAID THAT HE WOULD PUBLICLY CONFIRM IT, WHICH HE HAS (ON RPT NOW DONE.

3. (BEGIN UNDERLINE) ARMS LIMITATION: (END UNDERLINE)

THE PROBLEM OF ARMS LIMITATION WAS TOUCHED ON ONLY IN GENERAL TERMS. BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND THE CHAIRMAN AGREED ON THE EXTRAVAGANT COST OF THE ARMAMENTS RACE AND THE DANGERS INHERENT IN IT. THEY ALSO AGREED THAT ARMS LIMITATION WAS THE "MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM" IN CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. THE PRESIDENT CITED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COOLIDGE COMMITTEE AS INDICATIVE OF THE SERIOUS INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PROBLEM OF DISARMAMENT.

SECRETARY HERTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO DISCUSSED DISARMAMENT IN MORE DETAIL. HOWEVER, THERE WAS NOTHING TANGIBLE IN THE CONVERSATIONS TO INDICATE ANY GREATER SOVIET WILLINGNESS TO PERMIT ADEQUATE INSPECTION AND CONTROLS.

WHEN QUERIED REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF A UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE AFTER GENERAL DISARMAMENT, GROMYKO PROTESTED THAT IT WAS ILLOGICAL TO DISBAND ARMED FORCES AND THEN REORGANIZE THEM UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UN.

IN DISCUSSING THE SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR TESTING, GROMYKO STATED THAT THE ISSUES OF THE NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND THE STAFFING OF CONTROL POSTS WERE THE ONLY MAJOR CONSIDERATIONS AND TERMED OTHER ASPECTS OF THE TEST TALKS UNIMPORTANT. HE FIRMLY REITERATED

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SOVIET POSITIONS. HOWEVER, KHRUSHCHEV HAD INDICATED TO LODGE ON THE TRIP THAT THE QUESTION OF STAFFING COULD BE COMPROMISED.

4. (BEGIN UNDERLINE) THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION: (END UNDERLINE)

AT ONE POINT THE PRESIDENT SUGGESTED INFORMALLY THAT HE AND MR. KHRUSHCHEV HAD VERY CROWDED SCHEDULES AND THAT SOME POSTPONEMENT OF HIS VISIT MIGHT BE ADVISABLE. KHRUSHCHEV READILY PICKED THIS UP AND IT WAS AGREED WITH LITTLE DISCUSSION THAT THE BEST TIME FOR THE VISIT WOULD BE IN MAY OR JUNE.

5. (BEGIN UNDERLINE) SUMMIT CONFERENCE: (END UNDERLINE)

KHRUSHCHEV SUGGESTED THAT A SUMMIT CONFERENCE BE HELD BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION IN THE SPRING OF 1960. THE PRESIDENT REPLIED THAT THIS WAS A QUESTION FOR CONSULTATION WITH THE ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT MADE IT CLEAR THAT A SUMMIT MEETING COULD NOT RPT NOT TAKE PLACE SO LONG AS THE THREAT OF DURESS IN BERLIN REMAINED. IN HIS PRESS CONFERENCE SEPTEMBER 28, THE PRESIDENT STATED THAT THE TALKS REMOVED MANY OF THE OBJECTIONS TO A SUMMIT CONFERENCE THAT HE HAD HELD HERETOFORE BUT STRESSED AGAIN THAT THIS IS A MATTER FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH OUR ALLIES.

6. (BEGIN UNDERLINE) FAR EAST: (END UNDERLINE)

THE ISSUE OF COMMUNIST CHINA WAS RAISED BY KHRUSHCHEV WHO FRANKLY STATED THAT HE DID NOT RPT NOT WANT TO VISIT COMMUNIST CHINA WITHOUT HAVING RAISED IT. THERE FOLLOWED A LENGTHY EXPOSITION OF THE DIAMETRICALLY-OPPOSED VIEWS OF THE TWO SIDES, CONCLUDING IN AGREEMENT THAT FURTHER DISCUSSION WAS POINTLESS. KHRUSHCHEV DEVELOPED AT LENGTH AN ANALOGY BETWEEN DIVIDED GERMANY AND DIVIDED CHINA, CHARGING INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN U.S. SUPPORT OF A SEPARATE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IN TAIWAN AND OUR INSISTENCE ON GERMAN REUNIFICATION. THE PRESIDENT ADMITTED SOME COMPARISION WAS POSSIBLE BUT STRESSED THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT THAT THE U.S. SOUGHT PEACEFUL SOLUTION IN

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BOTH CASES. THE GIST OF KHRUSHCHEV'S POSITION WAS THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE COMPLETING THEIR REVOLUTION, CHIANG KAI-SHEK IS NO RPT NO MORE THAN A REBELLIOUS GENERAL FIGHTING HIS OWN PROPER GOVERNMENT AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE ENTITLED TO USE FORCE AGAINST HIM. THE PRESIDENT DISAGREED WITH THIS VIEW.

NEITHER LAOS NOR TIBET WAS DISCUSSED.

7. (BEGIN UNDERLINE) BILATERAL ISSUES: (END UNDERLINE)

(BEGIN UNDERLINE) NON-AGGRESSION PACT: (END UNDERLINE)

MR. GROMYKO RAISED WITH THE SECRETARY THE QUESTION OF A FRIENDSHIP OR NON-AGGRESSION TREATY BUT THE PRINCIPALS DID NOT DISCUSS THIS SUBJECT. THE SECRETARY STATED THAT SUCH A TREATY DID NOT RPT NOT SEEM FEASIBLE AT THIS TIME BUT EXPRESSED OUR WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE A CONSULAR CONVENTION. GROMYKO WAS NON-COMMITTAL. THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE CONTAINS ONLY THE PARAGRAPH CONCERNING NON-USE OF FORCE TO SETTLE OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

(BEGIN UNDERLINE) TRADE: (END UNDERLINE)

THE LONGSTANDING POSITION OF EACH SIDE WAS EXPOUNDED AT LENGTH BY UNDER SECRETARY DILLON AND MR. KHRUSHCHEV. KHRUSHCHEV STRONGLY STRESSED THAT THE ESSENTIAL ISSUE WAS THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO RPT NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE USSR.

DILLON POINTED OUT THAT PRACTICALLY ALL THE IMPEDIMENTS TO THE FREE FLOW OF PEACEFUL TRADE STEMMED FROM LEGAL PROVISIONS ENACTED A NUMBER OF YEARS AGO. A CHANGE IN THESE LAWS WOULD BE FACILITATED BY A LESSENING OF POLITICAL TENSION. KHRUSHCHEV AGREED. DILLON THEN REFERRED TO THE SOVIET LEND-LEASE OBLIGATIONS AND SAID THAT THEIR SETTLEMENT COULD HELP CREATE A MORE FAVORABLE CLIMATE. HE ALSO STATED THAT THE SETTLEMENT OF LEND-LEASE HAD SOME BEARING ON THE QUESTION OF U.S. PRIVATE CREDITS BECAUSE

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THIS QUESTION IS REGULATED BY CONGRESS. KHRUSHCHEV AGREED THE SOVIETS WOULD UNDERTAKE DISCUSSIONS OF LEND-LEASE "WITH A VIEW TO THEIR SETTLEMENT."

(BEGIN UNDERLINE) EXCHANGES: (END UNDERLINE)

DISCUSSIONS OF EXCHANGES WENT VERY WELL AT THE OFFICIAL LEVEL, AND THE PRESIDENT AND KHRUSHCHEV REAFFIRMED THEIR SUPPORT OF EXPANDED SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES. THE PRINCIPALS DID NOT DISCUSS EXCHANGE IN DETAIL, BUT, AS THE COMMUNIQUES STATES, SOME AGREEMENTS CAN BE EXPECTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THE HEADS OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY ORGANIZATIONS HELD DISCUSSIONS AND PREPARED RECOMMENDATIONS TO THEIR PRINCIPALS WHICH INCLUDED PROPOSALS FOR EXPANDED EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY AND CONCLUDED THAT THE RESULTS SHOULD BENEFIT ALL MEMBERS OF THAT AGENCY.

(BEGIN UNDERLINE) OTHER ISSUES: (END UNDERLINE)

THE QUESTIONS OF U.S. CITIZENS IN THE USSR, TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS, AND A U.S. CONSULATE IN LENINGRAD IN RETURN FOR A SOVIET CONSULATE IN NEW YORK WERE RAISED WITH GROMYKO BY THE SECRETARY BUT THE SOVIETS WERE NON-COMMITTAL ON THESE SUBJECTS.

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I called Seydoux at his request, to say my conversation with Adenauer had been satisfactory and had turned up nothing new of interest to the French.

I sent the following telegram to the Department reporting my conversation with the Chancellor (Page 12).

I talked to Dean Acheson, who [redacted] arrived today with Alice for the Atlantik-Brucke meetings.

The Tylers, Don Junior and I left at 12 o'clock for Frankfurt. I went immediately to the Army Hospital to have a wart removed from my heel. It has been there for years, resulting from a blister. They settled its hash by the new method of spraying a nitrogenized fluid on it. This comes out at a temperature of about 180° below zero centigrade, and its effect is exactly as if it were burning hot.

Then I went to the Consulate General, shook hands with every employee, American and local, and held a short staff meeting. Such visits are useful and enjoyable.

We dined tonight at a Chinese restaurant near the Frankfurter Hof where we are staying. I like Chinese food especially because, even when one thinks one has eaten a great deal of it hunger rapidly sets in again.

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Date: 1 October 1959
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SENT TO: SECSTATE WASHINGTON PRIORITY 655

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I saw Adenauer last night. He was very pleased with President's letter of September 28.

He is concerned over British elections and would regard a Labor victory with distaste, even horror. He thinks de Gaulle's proposals for Algeria should receive enthusiastic US support.

He has heard that Dupont Company is considering carrying on activities in Soviet Union designed to support expansion Soviet chemical capacity. I told him I knew nothing of it and doubted it were true. He said sirnilar approach had been made to German firms and he did not intend allow an acceptance.

Chancellor in good spirits, evident he greatly reassured and gratified by President's letter [redacted] this evening.

BRUCE

AUTH: David Bruce

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Friday, October 2, 1959

We left at 9 a.m. for Stuttgart and arrived there three hours later. There I shook hands with all employees and we had a staff meeting.

We lunched at the Morelands'. General Farrell and his wife, one of the most attractive couples in the Army, and other people were there. Afterwards we drove out to see Schloss Solitude, about 20 minutes from the city. It is fascinating architecturally, has a huge dome in the center and in many respects resembles a Directoire pavilion. It is said to have been built by one of the Wurtemburgs as a hunting lodge and also to house a favorite mistress. In those days, there was an unbroken forest between Schloss Solitude and Schloss Ludwigsburg full of game.

On our way to the station we passed by President Heuss's new house. It is simple and unpretentious, close to the road. Sight-seeing busses go there several times a day, and the occupants crane their necks hoping for a glimpse of the retired President.

We picked up the Pleasants and Don Junior at Frankfurt and arrived home about 10 o'clock.

Saturday, October 3, 1959

Office in the morning. Representative Becker (R-New York) came in to see me. He and some of his colleagues are here as guests of the Bundestag Inter-Parliamentary Committee.

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I gave a reception at the house for members of the American-German Conference being held under the auspices of the Atlantik Bruecke. It drew a large crowd. Many of the guests disregarded the hours of 7-9 and were still eating and drinking away at 9:30. I left and went to the Tylers, where we dined with the Dean Achesons, Schwartzes and Francis Allens. Dean was witty, authoritative, and bitter, but what a superior man he is!

The American delegation to the Conference was well selected. Amongst others were Acheson, Jack McCloy, Jim Conant, Shep Stone, Eric Warburg, Ham Armstrong, Senators Dodd, Monroney, and Keating, Representative Bentley of Michigan, Governor Meyner of New Jersey, General James Gavin, Dr. Henry Kissinger, Dr. Philip Mosely, and Dr. Harry Gideonse. Our American newspaper men had fun questioning them.

Monday, October 4, 1959

Arose at six, after five hours sleep, and took the train to Duesseldorf; from there went to Paris by plane. Cloudless, hot day. Isobel and Traf had reserved a room for me at the France et Choiseuel, but had themselves departed for home on a sudden impulse, I hope unconnected with my arrival. Anyhow, my old OSS pal, the manager, seemed pleased to see me.

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I met Odile de Guiche, and we did a sight-seeing tour, including the Musée Guimet, the lovely Eglise Sainte Geneviève, the Pantheon, Place des Arènes, Place des Victoires, and the Ile de la Cité. Most of the Parisians must have retreated to the country to bask in the sun, for the streets were uncrowded.

Tonight, to the Theatre Montparnasse, where Jean Anouilh's Becket was being played. Although it bore little fidelity to historical truth, it was excellent and cast to perfection. French actors and actresses are strictly disciplined and many of them highly talented. Daniel Ivernel as the brutal Henry II created the desired impression, as did the Cyrano-nosed Bruno Cremer who played Thomas à Becket.

Supped about midnight in a bistro owned by Henri Bernstein's daughter, on a tender sole and a bottle of Sancerre.

Monday, October 5, 1959

What heaven to be alive on a morning like this, and in Paris too! The France et Choiseul is Victorian and dilapidated, but at a little table in its sunlit courtyard one can be [redacted] content. Drew some money at Morgan's and boarded Le Mistral at the Gare de Lyon.

Seven and a half hours I passed in a Pullman seat to Marseilles. The journey was relieved by a lunch such as only the French can produce from a tiny galley. It would have done credit to Carton. Moreover, I had at last time to read Herold's Mistress to An Age,

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the life of Madame de Staël. No wonder Napoleon wanted to keep her exiled from France. With no beauty, except her exquisite eyes and formidable bosom, she was subversion itself. The methods by which she maintained Benjamin Constant and others in thrall were extraordinary, as was almost everything else about her. Her mother had a morbid interest in death, and a fear of being buried alive. She left instructions to be embalmed and her body to be immersed in a huge basin of alcohol in a mausoleum where she hoped her husband would visit her each day. It is not clear whether he observed these daily duties, but when he died the same disposition was made of his corpse; he joined her in the liquid and the tomb was sealed.

Leonardo met me at Marseilles with the Mercedes. He had motored from Bad Godesberg in twenty hours. We reached the Hotel Roy Rene at Aix-en-Provence at 21:30 and I was glad to dine, unpack and go to bed.

I do wish E could have been here; then we would have a real holiday.

Tuesday, October 6, 1959

After weeks, even months, of almost uninterrupted sunshine in Western Europe, there was an overcast today. Water is being rationed in many parts of France. I walked in the Cours Mirabeau and thereabout. What a marvelous city it is, with its fountains

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(preeminently the four dolphins), splendid seventeenth and eighteenth century houses, even more ancient churches, public buildings and trees. Someone said of this classical little capital that it was the most French and the least Provencal city of Provence.

Motored to Les Baux, located in an improbable and fascinating craggy situation on the flanks of the Alpilles, near where Dante is said to have found inspiration for the Divine Comedy's hell. Lunched in the restored vaults of Beaumanière, allocated three stars by Michelin. I thought the rating well deserved, and fed chlosterol on eggs scrambled with truffles and lamb kidneys blazing in a red Bordeaux sauce. Drank a good Chateauneuf du Pape and, contented, went on to Arles. I had forgotten how impressive its Roman arena is, with room for 25,000 spectators. Back in Aix, had a long walk.

This morning, I [redacted] visited the Pavillon de Vendôme, where an intriguing collection of Van Gogh paintings and drawings, loaned by Dutch private owners, is on exhibition. The pavillon itself, and its little park, is enchanting. It was built in the sixteen sixties for the Cardinal de Vendôme, grandson of Henri IV and Gabrielle d'Estrées. He had taken vows after marriage with a niece of Mazarin.

The Sommelier at Beaumanière taught me a new expression today. Recommending a local cheese, he said it would create in my palate "the tail of a peacock".

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No news from the office. The Soviet Lunik III was expected this afternoon to begin its instrumentation against the blind side of the moon.

Wednesday, October 7, 1959

Have changed all plans and want to get moving, an American in a German car with an Italian chauffeur in France.

Spent the morning at the Granet Museum situated in what was once the Priory of the Order of Malta. It is most satisfying, its objects commencing with Egyptian art and coming down to Cezanne, now Aix's sovereign boast. Was much attracted by a picture of a Black Virgin. Before lunch, did another street tour, gazing on literally dozens of classical houses, once private, now most of them used for offices and other utilitarian purposes.

Bought a small medallion of Francis I on tortoise shell. Believe it is contemporary.

Lunched at the Riviera Hotel, on the outskirts of town, sometimes called the Pigonnet, I suppose because of the white fantails fluttering about the cistern. Peaceful, flowered, with several fountains and excellent food, it would be a good spot as headquarters for writing or painting. Strolled about the Jardin Jourdan, read a lengthy history of the city, and am at peace, but homesick.

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Another walk in the late afternoon increased my admiration for this astonishing little city. Surely it must be the most beautiful in France except Paris. Attracted by a decorator's sign, I entered a superb house at 19 Cours Mirabeau, and on the first floor wandered through one of the noblest of apartments, the panelling of which is fortunately classified by the State and not for sale. Later, visiting the Museum of Natural History, I could hardly believe such a magnificent private dwelling could have been constructed at Aix in the 17th century.

The young Aix women appear to me to have singularly beautiful legs.

Thursday, October 8, 1959

Left at nine this morning. Passed through Orange, where there is a noble Roman arch. Previously had been to the Musée Calvet at Avignon which I've always thought one of Europe's finest town houses, though I cannot say the same of all its contents. The garden was full of peacocks.

The day was clear, and the roads moderately free of traffic. There were a good many signs reading, "Le Roi-Pourquoi Pas?", which would have pleased the Comte de Paris; he probably paid for them. Another frequent placard advertised, "Vitelloise, L'Eau qui chante et qui danse."

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We passed through famous Rhone vineyards, such as Chateauneuf du Pape and L'Hermitage. Roman ruins and influences were often to be seen.

I have seldom tasted better food than on this trip, though, confessedly, I've not been outside at least one star Michelin rank. How sacred are the lunch and dinner customs in France! Even in Valence, an uninteresting city, I enjoyed a meal at "Pic" of the first order. The owner, his wife and mother, added to the waiters, outnumbered the customers. The food was worthy. I consumed [redacted] mussels, the belly of a sturgeon, chicken shot through with a vinous sauce, and a notable pear. In this region, the smallest locality has its own wine, sometimes without attribution, bought in cask and bottled by the purchaser.

Reached Vienne at 3:30, put up at the Hotel de la Pyramide, strolled around the city, admired the Roman temple to Augustus and Livia. Dined Chez Point (Restaurant de la Pyramide, a stone's throw from the hotel). For years it has been one of the eleven three-star restaurants in France. But I came too late in one respect. I had known the proprietor, Monsieur Point, at sessions of the Academie du Vin, and he had often invited me to his famous emporium. I tried to deserve my false reputation as a gourmet. The liver was under a strain. The first dish was served in three echelons. First, a

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pate de foie gras, centered in sweet soft bread. Next, a terrine, probably of hare. Third, a variant on my lunchtime dish of mussels. The Point method was to smother them in a sauce so delectable as to defy analysis. A Chateaubriand with sauce Bernaise followed, as did salad, cheese and confectionery of elaborate design. I absorbed a half bottle of light local white wine. Leaving the next choice to the Sommelier's judgment, I was grossly deceived by a 1947 Chateauneuf du Pape. They have a splendid wine card, but the poverty of my appearance must have persuaded him against offering finer vintages of Bordeaux and Burgundy. My palate, such as it is, rejected this faded, moribund product. Its sponsor saw reason and I was regaled with a fresher, perfumed vintage.

Madame Point made her appearance at the end. We exchanged reminiscences about her husband, deceased four years ago, and were both slightly lachrymose on parting.

Friday, October 9, 1959

Leonard really practiced his racing driver technique this morning on the winding roads to Geneva, but delivered me intact at the Consulate. The trip was not conducive to calm, but I amused myself by concocting ditties, limericks and reflections. I am not

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proud of one of the last, but it represents my desperation: "Un repas sans vins est comme une femme sans seins."

I called on Consul General Stone. Harry Villard was laid up with influenza. Took a Swissair plane and flew in the usual beautiful sunshine to Frankfurt where I entrained for Bonn.

Am now back home in this infinitely empty house. I learned tonight of the victory of the Conservatives in England; this will please Der Alte. They have a margin of about 100 seats over Labor.

I had lunched in Geneva at the Richemond and found myself back to back with George Potocki. After eighteen years in Peru, he has left Susannita and his son there, and installed himself in Switzerland, while seeking Austrian citizenship. Since he was born in Vienna, he hopes the authorities will grant it. Age has robbed him of some of the physical attractiveness, so devastating, in his younger days, to women, but he still has a grand air.

Saturday, October 10, 1959

Perfect weather for everyone except the agriculturalists and those who rely on water.

On October 8 the Chancellor sent the following message to the President (pages 23-25).

Today we delivered a message from the President to the Chancellor as follows (pages 26-28). It will agitate the old boy.

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING American Embassy Bonn

AMB

TOR: Charge: POL SECRET Classification Control: 236

Date: OCT 8, 1959 11PM

PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY 701

Following text message to President from Chancellor delivered to Embassy 9:00 p.m. local time October 8:

QUOTE

Bonn, October 7, 1959

My dear Friend:

I am most grateful for your letter of October 1, 1959, with which you communicated to me the Memorandum concerning your talks with Mr. Kruschchev. The German people owe you special thanks for your attitude in the Berlin question. Your refusal, in the certainly most strenuous talks in Camp David, to enter into a discussion of the subjects of conversation previously agreed to by Mr. Herter and Mr. Gromyko before the Soviet threat in the Berlin question had been removed has, I believe, not failed to impress Mr. Kruschchev.

I have read most carefully the accounts of the Kruschchev visit in America and in particular also the stenographic reports of the conversation between the Trade Union leaders and the Soviet Minister President in San Francisco. In addition, Mr. McCloy gave me oral reports from Foreign Minister Herter about the talks with Mr. Kruschchev in Camp David. I furthermore recalled a conversation which I had on April 26, 1958, with Mr. Mikoyan during his visit in Bonn and in which we also talked about a possible meeting between you and Mr. Kruschchev.

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page 2 Date:

If I now attempt to merge my individual impressions into one single picture I reach the following result:

Khrushchev started his voyage with completely wrong concepts about the United States, the American people, and about you, Mr. President. The vastness and wealth of your country, the self-confidence and the courage of the American people, the force and vigor of the American economy and, last but not least, your own personality have made a deep impression upon him. He must now ponder these new impressions. Let us hope that they will be as lasting as they are deep. I believe that the effect of these impressions will further grow if the unity of the free West under the leadership of the United States continues to manifest itself vigorously and if cracks or flaws in the common front of the West cannot appear.

In my view it must be avoided under all circumstances that Khrushchev can hope to exploit disunity among the European States for his purposes. The impression and the success of the visit to the United States would thereby again be weakened. I therefore shall--also in view of our conversation in Bonn--attempt with all my strength to further the integration of Europe.

Beyond that, I consider it particularly important that the disarmament proposal of the Soviet Minister President be pursued with particular care and attention to detail. In this matter too, the United States must, of course, take the lead. In my view, one should apply all

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page 3 Date:

patience to the discussion of this proposal and to the examination of all possibilities that may result therefrom.

If, in retrospect, I review the past weeks, I believe that one must assess very positively your visit to Europe, the visit of Kruschchev to the United States, your talks with him, and the attitude of the American people during the visit of the Soviet Minister President. May God grant that the coming negotiations will lead to the relaxation of tension in the whole world which we all wish.

With cordial regards,

As ever,

(sgd) Yours, K. Adenauer

UNQUOTE

TIMBERLAKE

AUTH: POL - William R. Tyler

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POL:L:JvElbe/mgc

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

INCOMING AMERICAN EMBASSY BONN

SECRET
Classification

Control: 477

Read: 09 OCT 59
21:38 PM

FROM: DEPT

NUMBER: 778 9 OCT 12 NOON

PRIORITY

PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

FOLLOWING FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY IS LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TO THE CHANCELLOR. ADVISE DATE AND TIME DELIVERY.

DULLES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEAR MR. CHANCELLOR:

AS YOU KNOW, WHEN MR. KRUSHCHEV PROPOSED AT CAMP DAVID THAT A SUMMIT MEETING BE HELD BEFORE I VISIT THE SOVIET UNION IN THE SPRING I MADE IT CLEAR TO HIM THAT I COULD NOT MAKE ANY COMMITMENTS REGARDING SUCH A MEETING BECAUSE THIS WAS A QUESTION FOR CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE WESTERN ALLIES. ACCORDINGLY, I SHOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO LEARN YOUR VIEWS ON HOW I SHOULD REPLY TO THIS PROPOSAL. I AM ALSO WRITING TO ASCERTAIN THE VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER AND THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

AS I SAID IN MY LAST PRESS CONFERENCE IT IS MY PERSONAL VIEW THAT THE CAMP DAVID TALKS REMOVE MANY OF THE OBJECTIONS TO A SUMMIT CONFERENCE. THEAPPEARANCE OF THREAT AND DURESS WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY MADE IT OUT OF THE QUESTION FOR US TO MEET JOINTLY WITH THE SOVIET CHAIRMAN HAS IN MY OPINION NOW BEEN

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SIGNIFICANTLY ALTERED. ALTHOUGH MR. KHRUSHCHEV CERTAINLY DID NOT MODIFY ANY OF THE SUBSTANTIVE POSITIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT REGARDING BERLIN, GERMAN REUNIFICATION, DISARMAMENT OR OTHER MAJOR INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS DURING OUR TALKS, THERE WAS SUFFICIENT INDICATION OF A CHANGE OF TONE TO JUSTIFY FURTHER EXPLORATION. INDEED I BELIEVE WE WOULD BE ASSUMING A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY IF WE NOW REFUSED TO MEET HIM AT THE SUMMIT.

I THINK THAT YOU WILL AGREE WITH ME THAT IF SUCH A MEETING IS HELD WE MUST CLEARLY BE UNITED REGARDING THE LIMITS WHICH OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS PLACE UPON US. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT WE WILL FIND OURSELVES UNDER SEVERE PRESSURE TO ACCEPT PROPOSALS DANGEROUS TO OUR INTERESTS UNDER THE THREAT OF A TOTAL BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS. THIS IS A PRESSURE UNDER WHICH WE WERE PLACED AT GENEVA. I HAVE NO DOUBT ABOUT THE WEST'S ABILITY TO RESIST IT. IF IT PROVES THAT NO ACCEPTABLE AGREEMENTS CAN BE WORKED OUT AT THE SUMMIT I THINK WE WILL BE IN A BETTER POSITION TO GAIN WORLD SUPPORT OF WESTERN POSITIONS THAN IF WE REFUSED TO MEET AT ALL.

WE ARE ALSO AWARE OF THE ADVANTAGES WHICH THE SOVIET UNION WOULD GAIN FROM RUSHING THE WEST INTO A FALSE SENSE OF EUPHORIA AND SECURITY. BUT I THINK WE SHOULD BE ABLE SATISFACTORILY TO DEAL WITH THIS ASPECT OF A SUMMIT MEETING. JUDGING FROM MR. KHRUSHCHEV'S BEHAVIOR IN THE UNITED STATES, THE SEDATIVE ROLE IS NOT ONE WHICH HE CAN SUSTAIN WITHOUT INTERRUPTION FOR VERY LONG, AND I CONSIDER THAT THE OVER-ALL EFFECT OF HIS VISIT HERE HAS BEEN TO STIMULATE RATHER THAN DULL OUR AWARENESS OF THE SOVIET CHALLENGE TO THE WEST.

IF YOU AGREE THAT A SUMMIT MEETING COULD NOW BE PROFITABLY HELD WE MUST CONSIDER THE COMPLICATED QUESTION OF A TIMETABLE WHICH WILL PERMIT THE PRELIMINARY INTERALLIED CONSULTATION CLEARLY REQUIRED.

THERE WOULD BE SOME ADVANTAGE TO A SUMMIT MEETING IN DECEMBER, WHICH, IF AGREEMENTS IN PRINCIPLE ARE REACHED, WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO HOLD MORE DETAILED NEGOTIATIONS AT THE FOREIGN

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MINISTER OR EXPERT LEVEL BEFORE THE SPRING. IF A MEETING IS HELD IN DECEMBER IT WOULD HAVE TO PRECEDE THE NATO MINISTERIAL MEETING SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER 13, AND THEREFORE SHOULD PROBABLY TAKE PLACE NEAR THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.

I BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD MEET WITH OUR BRITISH AND FRENCH COLLEAGUES BEFORE A SUMMIT MEETING. I SHOULD BE DELIGHTED TO BE THE HOST TO SUCH A WESTERN SUMMIT MEETING BUT WOULD BE PREPARED TO GO EITHER TO EUROPE FOR A SUMMIT MEETING WITH THE RUSSIANS IF THAT SEEMS THE MORE CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT FOR THE OTHERS.

I AM VERY WITH THE GREATEST INTEREST YOUR VIEWS ON THESE QUESTIONS, AS WELL AS ON THE POSSIBLE LOCALE FOR THE SUMMIT.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED YOUR LETTER OF OCTOBER 7, 1959 AND AM VERY GLAD TO HAVE YOUR OBSERVATIONS ON THE VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY OF MR. KHRUSHCHEV. WE SEEM TO BE IN SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT IN OUR EVALUATION OF THE SITUATION.

I PRAY FOR YOUR CONTINUED HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

WITH WARM REGARD,

SINCERELY,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

DRAFT
CONCUR
OBSERVE PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING.

HERTER

NOTE: MR TIMBERLAKE NOTIFIED AT 11 PM OCT 9TH

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Sunday, October 11, 1959

Started at 10 o'clock this morning being painted by Bismarck. Knocked off for lunch and resumed sitting in the afternoon. An uneventful day, but I enjoyed his company.

Monday, October 12, 1959

I had a long talk with Representative Coffin (D-Maine), Henry Tasca and Bob Kranich about European integration, with special relation to the Common Market and the Free Trade Area. Coffin and his group have been making a serious study of these matters, and I was impressed by his sincere interest in them.

I saw Assistant Secretary of Defense Snyder and General Thatcher.

Dr. Lindt, UN High Commissioner for Refugee Affairs, came to call on me with Mr. Terrillon, to talk about the approach he has made to the German Government to obtain compensation for approximately 10,000 refugees.

Weir Brown consulted me about obtaining a Soviet visa for his wife to visit relatives in Lithuania. The families have been out of touch for many years. The Soviet authorities here have said it would take several months to arrange the desired permission.

Mr. Peterson, whose son ran over and killed a German woman, called on me to see whether the Embassy could be helpful in trying

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to get the boy's two-month jail sentence suspended.

I had a long talk with Eleanor Dulles about Berlin affairs.

Tonight I sat for another hour for Bismarck.

Tuesday, October 13, 1959

Beautiful day. Went to see Kit Steel this morning. He had not been informed by his government of President Eisenhower's message to Macmillan about a summit meeting, nor have I yet had any reaction from the Chancellor on the subject.

Lunched with Harry Schwartz at the Adler.

This afternoon I paid a return call on Lebanese Ambassador Rababy as well as on Greek Ambassador Ypsilantis.

Went to a cocktail party at the Timberlakes.

I continue to hear unpleasant stories about the extravagance of Congressmen in the use of unvouchered funds. When they call at a Consulate, if they have appropriate orders, they can demand whatever amount they wish in German marks. This is paid over to them and receipted for. Sometimes at the conclusion of the tour they return what is left, sometimes not. The Consulates have no responsibility for the disbursement of these funds, nor do they receive any accounting for them.

The counterpart is made available in the first instance by the Embassy. I asked what had been paid out in fiscal year 1959. Under

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the heading "Transferred to Other Embassies" was shown the amount of DM 162,000 (or roughly $40,000); "Paid under CODELS" (authorization from the Department of State) was DM 303,628.04, making a grand total of DM 465,628.04.

So far in fiscal year 1960 "Transfers to Other Embassies" have amounted to DM 107,000. and "Paid under CODELS" DM 27,237.43. About DM 18,000 in the last category represents October disbursements. This reflects the beginning of congressional travel after adjournment.

Disbursements to "other Embassies" reflects payments which, on direction from Washington, are made available to other embassies after buying with DM's the currency required - but only to the embassies authorized to make such purchases and then only on instructions from the Department.

I feel sure there are many abuses in connection with the use of these counterpart funds, but Congress has always refused to make any disclosure of its accounting for them.

The papers are full of articles about Bernard Berenson. There was an appreciative article about him in one of the British Sunday papers written by his devoted follower, Sir Kenneth Clark. In the course of it, referring to BB's remarkable conversational gifts, Clark said the old gentleman once observed he felt like an unmilked

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cow wh[redacted]he was not surrounded by people to whom he could discourse

Eleanor Dulles [redacted] SAW the Chancellor this afternoon. They [redacted] talked alone and the conversation was almost entirely confined to Foster's illness.

We have about finished with Eleanor our discussions on the hospital in Berlin, and propose for Fiscal Year 1960 to make $4 million available for the project.

Tonight Joe von Elbe and Harry Schwartz came to the house after dinner with a translation of the Chancellor's reply to the recent letter from President Eisenhower. We sent off the following telegram (pages 33-36).

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AMEMBASSY BONN

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Charge: POL

Control: 371

Date: 13 OCT 59

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY 730 13 OCT 59/10 P.M.

PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

Following text message from Chancellor to President received by Embassy October 13, 6:45 p.m. local time:

QUOTE His Excellency the President of the United States of America, Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower, The White House, Washington, D.C.

Bonn, October 13, 1959

Dear Mr. President:

I have read [illegible] close attention, and I have reflected upon your letter of October 9, for which I thank you very much.

As I said already in my letter to you of October 7, I, too, consider the visit of Mr. Khrushchev in the US a success. It is not very great one, but I believe one could not expect too much at the beginning. The result likewise justifies your considerations in favor of a Summit Conference. Then, however, it certainly will be necessary that we on the Western side start with the preparations in good time; they will be difficult and time-consuming.

You justly point out that the West in these negotiations may be exposed to a severe psychological and propaganda pressure.

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-2- Date:

For this reason we must remain particularly vigilant precisely during this period of preparation and we must, as you rightly say, prevent a false and dangerous feeling of euphoria and security from arising in our respective countries. We can meet this danger in no other way and not repeat not better than by a comprehensive agreement on the possibilities of a summit meeting and this also on the limits beyond which we may not repeat not go.

I have no objections to your proposal to schedule the Summit Conference for the beginning of December, provided that we use the relatively short period of time for a careful preparation of the Conference. I share your view that we should meet in advance with our British and French colleagues, and I most gladly accept your proposal to come to Washington. By way of precaution it might be necessary to leave sufficient time between this meeting and the Summit Conference. At the West Conference the first item to be discussed will be the agenda. It is not absolutely certain whether agreement will be reached immediately. In my view one should consider whether the principal point of the agenda should be the question of disarmament. This question is and remains, as one knows, the decisive question,

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Date:

decisive also for all other questions. The settlement of no other question will bring about a general relaxation of tension. The general relaxation of tension can come only if real progress is made in the field of disarmament. In reaching real progress in this field one might see the necessary proof that the Soviet Union is serious about the removal of the tension which burdens the world, and of the pressure of armament.

You, dear Mr. President, on April 16, 1953, in Washington at a banquet before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in a great speech made a peace proposal to the Soviet Union. In this speech you said among other things the following: (Here follows a quotation from the speech beginning at the words 'We are prepared to reaffirm' and ending at the words 'effectively guard the peace and security of all peoples').

I was particularly deeply touched by your proposal at that time. I beg you to consider whether it might not be recommendable to connect the propagation of a general controlled disarmament again with thoughts and plans such as you expressed in the year 1953. I believe that thereby the echo of the disarmament proposal would be greatly strengthened and broadened in the whole world.

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Date:

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Thank you, Mr. President, very kindly for the friendly feelings which you expressed in your letter of October 9, and I am, as always,

Yours, very sincerely,

(signed) Adenauer UNQUOTE

BRUCE

AUTH:FOL - Harry H. Schwartz

Distribution:

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Wednesday, October 14, 1959

Henry Pleasants, Col. Young and Lt. Col. Green had a talk with me this morning. Young is the new A-2 at Wiesbaden. The conversation was instructive and interesting.

I lunched with Herb Altschull and Ernie Leiser at the Embassy Club. John Mecklin later joined us. These journalists are always great fun to be with. They do everything with gusto.

We got off comments this afternoon to the Department regarding use of funds for Berlin.

I called on the Foreign Minister late this afternoon to deliver to him a photograph of Secretary Herter and also to inquire on Herter's behalf when he expected to convey the Chancellor's and his own views on how to deal with the Berlin problem. I sent the following telegram on the subject (see page 38).

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OUTGOING AMEMBASSY BONN

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DCM
POL/TYLER

Charge: SECRET Classification Control: 418

Date: 15 October 1959/2 PM

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON ROUTINE 745
FOR THE SECRETARY FROM BRUCE
LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

DEPTEL 776

I saw von Brentano last night re Chancellor's thinking on Berlin question. He has talked about it several times with Chancellor whose views remain negative and confined to standing pat. FonMin will write you personal letter on subject within few days.

BRUCE

AUTH: David Bruce

DEPTEL 776 CN 414 Oct 8 SECRET

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POL/Tyler
ONLY

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AMB:DBruce/mkr 3111

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Thursday, October 15, 1959

This morning I opened the meeting of Political Officers from our various posts in Germany. There was a long discussion of the Berlin problem. The participants were unanimous in feeling we had already reached the limits of concessions and should refuse to go any further.

For reasons not entirely clear, reporters from the various regions believe there has been a deterioration throughout West Germany in the confidence reposed in the wisdom of U.S. foreign policy. Some of it seems to have stemmed from uncertainty as to whether the Soviets have not surpassed us in the effectiveness of armaments.

Friday, October 16, 1959

I went to see Minister Lindrath this morning in his castle on the Rhine. He was exuberant over the success of his American trip. He is sponsoring to the Chancellor the expenditure of about $10 million to buy a building on Park Avenue, New York, to house the Consulate General and other government offices, and also to provide space for a number of German firms. He proposes to bring the activities of Goethe House under the same roof.

Eleanor Dulles told me yesterday that the health of Allen Dulles's son has not improved. His case appears hopeless and it

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is expected he will never recover from his frightful head wound received in Korea. Also, his sister Joan has been operated on for a second time for cancer.

Gave Bill Long lunch in the Embassy Restaurant. I always greatly enjoy his company.

Claus Ahlefeldt came to see me this afternoon. Kit Steel and I had been invited to shoot pheasants on the Krupp place October 20 but, because of the pendency of the hearing on the Krupp affairs by the Allied Commissioners, we decided not to go. I explained the reasons for this to Ahlefeldt who understood the situation.

He is concerned over a statement made by a certain Baer, said once to have been an employee of the Embassy here, who told the Krupp representative in New York that Ahlefeldt should not be associated with Beitz on the latter's trip to America. Claus has had several visas for his previous visits to the United States and has just had a renewal granted for a term of four years. I told him I [redacted] never heard of Baer and thought he made a mistake in doing anything about the matter. He cannot conceive what might be in question, except for his having worked at one time during the war for I. G. Farben Industrie. If the American Government has any suspicions of him as a Danish citizen because of this connection,

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I would have thought they would have been aired long ago.

Emlyn Williams of the Christian Science Monitor called on me. He is doing quite a thorough study of USIA operations. He is personally doubtful of the value of many of our propaganda activities and also dubious as to the wisdom of continuing RFE broadcasts. He is a thoughtful, fine man, Welsh by birth, and I look forward to reading his survey.

John Mecklin came to see me. He has a lively mind. Like the other correspondents I have seen today, he was much interested in press rumors forecasting an early summit meeting and the supposed correspondence on the subject passing between the President and Adenauer. I told him I could not discuss this matter since presidential handling is given to any correspondence involving Eisenhower, and U.S. officials are not permitted to speculate on whether or not it is taking place. I think this is a wise procedure.

I had a dinner tonight for the Tylers, Pleasants', Schwartzes, Van der Grachts and Mrs. de Montaudouin. I had a simple menu of smoked salmon, roast pheasant, cheese and fruit, accompanied by the following wines:

Veuve Cliquot Rose 1934
Ockfener Feinste Auslese 1949
Richebourg (Domaine de la Romanee Conti) 1929
Moet and Chandon 1943
Winkeler Hasensprung Trockenbeerenausle 1949 Cabinet Wine
Josephshofer Feine Auslese 1949

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It seemed an entirely successful occasion. Some of the wines were quite extraordinary. The Richebourg had lasted well, and the Josephshofer is one of the finest Moselles I have ever drunk.

Saturday, October 17, 1959

The first business at the office was to forward a message from the President to Chancellor Adenauer (see pages 43-44).

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

INCOMING AMERICAN EMBASSY BONN

SECRET

Classification

Control: 824

Recd: 16 OCT 59 23:01 PM

FROM: DEPT

NUMBER: 820 16 OCT 5 PM

E X A C T

PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF MESSAGE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM PRESIDENT TO CHANCELLOR ADENAUER. ADVISE DATE TIME DELIVERY.

QUOTE OCTOBER 16, 1959.

DEAR MR. CHANCELLOR:

I APPRECIATE YOUR PROMPT REPLY OF OCTOBER 13 ON THE SUBJECT OF A SUMMIT MEETING AND I AM GLAD TO NOTE THAT OUR VIEWS ARE ESSENTIALLY NOT FAR APART. MY OWN FEELING IS THAT WE OWE IT TO THE FREE WORLD AND TO OURSELVES TO TAKE EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLORE FURTHER THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOVIETS. HOWEVER, I BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD NOT DO THIS UNTIL WE KNOW THAT WE HAVE A CONCERTED POINT OF VIEW AMONG OURSELVES.

WHILE PRIME MINISTER MACMILLAN HAD ACCEPTED THE IDEA OF A DECEMBER SUMMIT, PRESIDENT DE GAULLE FELT THAT SUCH A MEETING SHOULD TAKE PLACE, IF AT ALL, AT A SOMEWHAT LATER DATE.

I AGREE WITH YOU, OF COURSE, THAT THE FOUR WESTERN HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS SHOULD HAVE A PRIOR MEETING AMONG OURSELVES TO CONCERT OUR POSITIONS. APART FROM SUBSTANTIVE QUESTIONS, ANOTHER POINT ON

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WHICH WE MUST REACH AGREEMENT AMONG OURSELVES IS THE PROBLEM OF DEALING WITH PROBABLE SOVIET PROPOSALS FOR THE ADMISSION OF OTHER PARTICIPANTS TO A SUMMIT MEETING THAT THE FOUR WHICH MET AT GENEVA IN 1955. IN ADDITION TO THE QUESTION OF PARTICIPATION IN DISCUSSIONS DEALING WITH DISARMAMENT, THE SOVIETS CAN BE EXPECTED TO RAISE THE GENERAL QUESTION OF PARTICIPATION BY THE EAST ZONE REGIME. I THINK WE SHOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO KEEP THE MEETING ON A FOUR POWER BASIS AS WE DID AT THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE IN GENEVA IN 1955.

BOTH THE QUESTION OF WHAT WE WOULD TALK ABOUT AT A SUMMIT MEETING AND THE POSSIBLE DIFFERENCES AS TO ITS DESIRABILITY, COMPOSITION AND DATE INDICATE TO ME THAT WE MUST GET TOGETHER AT THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT LEVEL AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. I HAVE REVIEWED MY OWN SCHEDULE AND FIND THAT WITH SOME READJUSTMENT I COULD FREE MYSELF FOR THE PURPOSE FOR A FEW DAYS AT THE END OF THIS MONTH PARIS WOULD SEEM TO ME TO BE THE LOGICAL PLACE TO MEET IN LIGHT OF THE DIFFICULTY WHICH GENERAL DE GAULLE WOULD PRESUMABLY FIND IN VISITING EITHER LONDON OR WASHINGTON IN ADMNANCE OF HIS STATE VISITS. FOR MY PART PARIS WOULD BE ENTIRELY ACCEPTABLE. I WOULD ENVISAGE SUCH A MEEING AS INVOLVING NO CEREMONIES, NO SOCIAL AFFAIRS, AND DEVOTED PURELY TO BUSINESS.

WITH THE PRESSURE OF TIME UNDER WHICH WE ARE LABORING I HAVE ASKED THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO TAKE UP THE SUBJECT OF THIS LETTER AT ONCE WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS AS WELL AS WITH AMBASSADOR GREWE. IF YOU AGREE IN PRINCIPLE. I THINK WE CAN LEAVE THE ARRANGEMENTS TO BE WORKED OUT BY THEM THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNE

WITH WARM REGARD,

SINCERELY,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER UNQUOTE

NOTE: OBSERVE PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

HERTER

(MR. JUNIOR NOTIFIED OCT 16 2355)

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16 OCT

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Personally, I am glad de Gaulle believes a summit meeting should be held at a later date. I fear our involvement in further negotiations on Berlin, if there were a December meeting as had been proposed. I should like to have that sleeping dog lie quietly some months longer. I think, however, the gathering of the Western Chiefs of State at the end of this month [redacted] desirable.

My wines for delivery to Bill Burden were taken from the house last night and will be sent to Brussels Monday. I wish the trip could have taken place in today's clear weather, as I worry about the possibility of an accident if the roads are wet. 2006 bottles are involved.

Started in at 3:30 sitting to Bismarck this afternoon. I hope he will finish up in another couple of sittings.

American flags are being flown at half mast today because of the death of General Marshall. He was a wonderful man. His personality was impressive, his judgment sound, and there was a sort of majesty about his selflessness. He and his wife were an outstanding couple. [redacted] Once [redacted] an actress she [redacted] is [redacted] intelligent and [redacted] attractive.

I dined at the Pleasants' tonight with the Dick Helms', the Paul Cunninghams, and the Tylers. We talked shop and drank superb

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wines with almost equally good food.

Sunday, October 18, 1959

Rain has threatened for two days but held off. I went this morning to Schloss Brühl, of which I never tire. The falcon portraits have been cleaned, and how I would like to own them! They represent almost every known 18th century species. The paintings of dogs and birds over the doors in the various downstairs rooms are almost equally good. Each contains at least one white animal or bird. There are two stoves of fine quality, and the blue and white Dutch tiles, especially in the former dining-room, are unusual.

I lunched at Schloss Auel near Wahlscheid. It is an old 18th century manor house in the French style.

Kit Steel came to see me at the house this afternoon and we had a long talk about conferences, summit and otherwise, Free Trade Area and Common Market, British and American foreign policy, his recent talks with the Chancellor, and the state of Anglo-German relations.

Monday, October 19, 1959

General Charles D. Palmer, who has succeeded his brother as Commanding Officer of EUCOM, accompanied by Major General Andrew P. O'Meara and other officers, came to see me this

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morning. Afterwards I lunched with them, Herb Thatcher being host, at the Koenigshof. I sat next to Minister Strauss, which is always a great pleasure for me. He is gay, quick, intelligent, and full of humor. He was impressed and pleased by his recent trip to Canada; it was his first visit there. He teased Thatcher on the approaching demise of aircraft as military weapons. He spoke of the large idle aircraft manufacturing capacity in Canada and, in times ahead, for the U.S. companies.

Dr. Raitz, our new Medical Director assigned here by the Army, came in to see me.

I attended the Thai reception at the Redoute and dined at the Leisers as the guest of the local U.S. correspondents. We had a wonderfully gay evening and talked about everything under the sun, as well as the moon, for I did not get home until two o'clock. The other guests were:

Sydney Gruson - New York Times
Arthur Olsen - New York Times
Herbert Altschull - Associated Press
Wellington (Bill) Long - United Press International
Larry Rue - Chicago Tribune
Morrie Helitzer - McGraw Hill Publications
Kurt S. Lachmann - U.S. News and World Report
Russ Braley - New York Daily News
J. Emlyn Williams - Christian Science Monitor
Bynum Shaw - Baltimore Sun
John Mecklin - Time & Life
Nedville Nordness

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Bob Schaetzel returned this morning for another two-hour talk. I find it interesting and stimulating to hear the views of one so well informed on European integration matters.

Canadian Ambassador Escott Reid called on me.

This afternoon I went to see the Papal Nuncio and told him of my impending departure on consultation and the probability I would not be returning. As always, he was genial and friendly.

This evening I sat, perhaps for the last time, to Bismarck.

Tonight we left at 10:30 on the private train for Berlin, with all berths full.

Wednesday, October 21, 1959

Arrived Berlin this morning. Gave Sgt. Golema a gold watch. Went with Fanny and Ham to medical center site for cornerstone laying after conversation with Al Lightner about the dangerous problem of East German flags being flown in West Berlin. It looks as if another such attempt will be made on November 6. We are in favor of the West Berlin police hauling them down and using force if necessary, with backing by the Allied military if needed. The British here have advocated a token removal of four out of sixty-odd, followed by a protest to the Soviet authorities. This would, in my opinion, be futile, and lend [redacted] comfort to the Communists.

At Steiglitz a band played, Brandt, Lindrath, myself, Leon

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Chatelain (head of the Benjamin Franklin Foundation) and others orated, and afterwards pounded on the cornerstone with an iron hammer, uttering pious sentiments. It was clear and windy. In the exposed stand I almost froze to my seat. My speech was: (pages 50 - 51).

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ADDRESS GIVEN BY AMBASSADOR BRUCE

BERLIN MEDICAL CENTER

OCTOBER 21, 1959

The attentive and sympathetic interest of the United States Government, Congress, and the American people in the rehabilitation of West Berlin and the continued freedom of its citizens has been expressed in various forms. Today, we are instituting another venture representing cooperation between your citizens and those of my own country.

The laying of this cornerstone, though an insignificant act in itself, is of great importance if we project our imaginations into the future. The sick and heavy-laden will resort here for untold years to come, long after many of those now present have passed beyond the relief offered by medical care.

A hospital grows out of a city's needs; the need for security and care when illness strikes, the need to prevent disease so that the young may grow to strong manhood, and the old may live their lives to the full. To achieve that, requires doctors and nurses who command the best in science, skill and drugs from the world over. And to safeguard the knowledge of healing, developed so laboriously over the centuries, medical skills must be passed on from generation to generation. All these things the medical center, with its facilities for hospital care, for research, and for teaching, will make possible.

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It is a responsibility of society, no matter what its form, to succor the distressed. The planning of this enterprise is intended to achieve such a purpose. Thus far in history, hospital facilities have been most abundant in those countries whose governments have been democratic, and which have insisted upon the extension of aid to all the people and not to a privileged few.

Here, we witness the beginning of a new endeavor in this regard. I trust and believe the time will come when national boundaries will not exist in the face of poverty, sickness or distress.

This project is a step toward that desirable state. When completed, it will testify to the determination, in the common cause of humanity, of Americans and Germans, living under conditions of liberty, to create still another example of their unalterable resolution progressively to improve the conditions under which mankind lives and dies.

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Was warmed by a drink at the Hamletts', before we went on to a Stiftung lunch, where the American members and the architects indulged in backslapping verbosity. Eleanor Dulles, deservedly, came in for much praise, but it would have been simpler if a Te Deum had been sung or her.

This afternoon there was a further do at the Congress Hall. Eleanor received a medallion; poor Brandt had to shake once more the same old hundreds of hands. On the way there, I bought on Keithstrasse a small cherrywood 18th century desk in Louis XVI style. It was probably made in Berlin, or North Germany, and was once in a Hohenzollern palace here. I suppose it will now linger for years in storage. I had sworn to resist such temptations and hope, but do not expect, this will be my last fall from grace.

Yesterday evening, while sitting to Bismarck, I had ten telephone calls, including two from Washington, on the proposed summit and preliminary meetings. The Chancellor has not replied to the President's message, but has promised to do so, in a favorable sense, tomorrow. Meanwhile, de Gaulle has opposed both meetings and demanded they be put off until spring.

Today in Berlin, we received further confirmation of the above. Why the British are so hellbent on a December summit meeting remains to be known. I imagine it is now out of the question, for

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the President has announced he is going to Augusta for five or six days. Personally, I am glad to have the summit postponed, since inevitably Berlin would have been discussed, and probably to our disadvantage. I should like to see that dish allowed to simmer on the side of the stove for a few months.

Thursday, October 22, 1959

Mild and raining. Bill Tyler stopped for me and we went to the office. I looked in at the KPM porcelain factory, lunched at home, listened to Ingrid's tales of woe, [redacted] then drove over with Betty Vreeland, flags flying, to dreary East Berlin to visit the City Museum. It is a sombre building, but there are many interesting things on exhibit, though it does not compare favorably with the Carnavalet.

I gave a reception from 6 to 7:30 for the senior members of the office, then dined at the Hamletts' with Brandt. Brandt is evidently ambitious to become Chancellor but thinks his chance will turn up at the election after next. As to Berlin, he is in favor of buying time by engaging in conferences without any expectation of gaining in them. The corridor solution is the only alternative course he would be willing seriously to consider. However, he feels the Soviets and the East German regime would never consent to accession of territory to the FedRep. He says the last Western

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position at Geneva was the ultimate we could concede, with a minus mark added. He feels another conference will result in still another minus, and this would be insupportable by the people of West Berlin, although there is little they could do about it.

Friday, October 23, 1959

Turkish Ambassador Iksel came to see me to ask whether I had any news about the State Department's attitude regarding the Turkish financial situation. I did have a little but none I could share with him, since our policy must be communicated directly from Washington. He is an intelligent fellow and a good colleague.

I went to call on Dr. Gerstenmaier, President of the Bundestag. He expressed the hope I would stay on for another year. I told him why this did not seem to me to be practicable. We had a long and friendly talk. He is a man of intelligence and strong convictions, and often challenges the Chancellor.

I read for the first time this morning Adenauer's reply to the President. It expanded the views we had already reported. It was as follows: (pages 55-56).

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Here follows unofficial translation Chancellor's reply dated October 21:

"Dear Mr. President: I thank you heartily for your letter of October 16, 1959. I am very preoccupied with the question of preparation of the planned East-West Summit Conference. I agree with you that it is pressingly necessary to work out a clear and unambiguous western negotiating program with our French and British friends before entering into discussion with the Soviet Union. You are right in saying in your letter of October 9, 1959 that the West will find itself under heavy psychological and propaganda pressure in the negotiations. The danger of meeting this pressure with concessions seems to me very great if the West is not previously fully agreed on its negotiating objectives and does not support these unitedly.

The participants in the East-West Summit Conference should, as you suggest, be limited to the powers who participated in the Geneva Summit Conference of 1955. Only if this can be achieved does it seem

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to me that there will be assurance that the really important questions will be discussed and that there will not be attempts from the Soviet side to play up questions of prestige in the East. Now as before it is my opinion that it is decisive for the solution of political questions in the whole world that progress be achieved on the question of controlled disarmament. As I said in my letter of October 13, 1959 this problem seems to take such a central position that we should put disarmament at the head of the agenda for an East-West Summit Conference.

I am especially grateful to you, Mr President, that you will undertake the strain of a second trip to Europe in order to meet with President de Gaulle, Prime Minister Macmillan and me at the end of this month in Paris. I gladly agree that for reasons of saving time directly the preparations for our meeting be made by Secretary of State Herter and the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic ~~directly~~ in Washington. I shall hold my calendar free of all obligations in the coming week so that I can travel to Paris at any time.

I look forward to our early meeting with great happiness and I am, with warm greetings, always, Your Adenauer."

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I had a telegram from Chris Herter informing me Bob Murphy wished to retire the end of this month and take a position in private business. He has definitely decided not to come to Bonn. Until they select a successor, I feel under something of an obligation to continue as Ambassador. Gerstenmaier expressed himself [redacted] strongly on this subject today. He told me how unfortunate he thought it would be if there were any announcement of my resignation without a simultaneous one designating my successor. The interchange of telegrams was as follows: (pages 58-59).

Herb Altschull came to see me today. He is anxious to go ahead with his biography of Adenauer and has gathered a quantity of notes. However, he cannot finance employment of a secretary and the travel necessary if he is to make a rounded study. I suggested he consider contracting with the Saturday Evening Post for an article on the same subject and devote the proceeds to a more leisurely and lengthy study. I have promised to help him on this.